The People's Korea

No. 1,040 EVERY SATURDAY MAY 2, 1981 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00)

MAY 13 1981

Chief Executive Greets Khieu Samphan

DPRK President Kim Il Sung on April 16 sent a message of greetings to Khieu Samphan, President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea, on the occasion of April 17, the day of great victory, and the founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea.

The message reads:

On the occasion of April 17, the day of great victory, and the founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warm congratulations and greetings to you and, through you, to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the fraternal Kampuchean people.

The Korean people hope that the entire patriotic forces of Kampuchea will closely unite and register greater success in the struggle to defend the dignity of the nation and achieve the freedom and liberation of the country.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. –KCNA

President Receives Guyana Veep, Burundi Delegation

Compiled from KCNA

President Kim Il Sung and his wife April 21 received the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by B. Cammie Ramsaroop, Chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Vice-President.

DPRK Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam was on hand.

The President had a talk with the Guyanese Vice-President in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During its stay in Pyongyang, Guyanese Vice-President Ramsaroop held a series of talks with Pyongyang leaders, including Vice-President Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier Kim Gyong Ryon and Kim Hyong U, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The WPK Central Committee April 18 arranged a banquet for the delegation.

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul, one of the members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, made a speech.

He stressed, "Pursuing non-aligned policy in their external relations, the People's National Congress and Government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana resolutely defend the anti-imperialist stand and actively strive for unity of the Caribbean nations and the common cause of anti-imperialism of the Third World people.

The Guyanese counterpart supported the proposed plan to reunify Korea by forming a bi-system confederal state and its 10 point policy platform set forth by the DPRK President.

The delegation arrived in Pyongyang on April 17 at the invitation of the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government.

Meanwhile, the DPRK head of state on April 22 received the government delegation of the Republic of Burundi on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation led by Mr. Edouard Nzambimana, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Jae Bong were on hand.

The Burundi delegation arrived at the Pyongyang International Airport on April 17 at the invitation of the Pyongyang government.

Talks were held in Pyongyang on April 18 between Mr. Ho Dam and Mr. Nzambimana.

They reached an identity of views on the matters discussed at the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

W. German Coalition Party Deputy Visits Pyongyang; Seoul Shocked

Mr. Juergen Moellemann, Chairman of the Diplomatic and Defence Committee of the Free Democratic group of the Bundestag (Parliament) of the German Federal Republic arrived in Pyongyang on April 14.

His unexpected visit to Pyongyang shocked the Seoul junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, wrote south Korean dailies.

Mr. Moellemann is a spokesman of the ruling coalition Free Democratic Party (FDP) whose leader is West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The Korea Times, in its April 16 issue, said, "... it was surprising news that the spokesman of defense and foreign policy of the West German ruling camp was visiting north Korea," and stressed, "It could be a viewed as a breach of faith in one of our close, traditional allies, West Germany, that a leading politician visits north Korea without any prior consultations with Seoul."

The visit of a leading FDP deputy to the DPRK is the first by a high-level West German politician.

Mr. Juergen Moellemann had friendly talks with Mr. Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and other DPRK leaders during his four-day stay in Pyongyang as guest of the government.

The leading FDP deputy looked into the question of whether the two countries should set up ties, an informed source said.

Pyongyang and Bonn do not have diplomatic relations.

Salvadoran Confirms S. Korean Officers Fighting in El Salvador

An El Salvadoran pastor confirmed the already reported fact that a number of south Korean soldiers are in El Salvador for combat duties as part of the government forces. (See the April 11 edition of The People's Korea)

Rev. Rafael Moreno, pastor of El Salvador who came to Tokyo to participate in the World Assembly of Religious Workers for General and Nuclear Disarmament, said in an interview with The People's Korea on April 23 that he saw the south Korean military personnel in pictures carried in some El Salvadoran magazines. The Salvadoran pastor said: "In some magazines published in my country I found the faces of a number of persons different from those of the government soldiers. Then, I wasted no time in identifying them. They were identified as south Koreans.

I also got information that other countries, allies of the U.S., have also sent mercenaries to El Salvador."

Rev. Moreno also added those mercenaries were dispatched by the military dictatorial regimes at the request of the Reagan administration to suppress the national liberation movement of his country.

Tricky George Washington Admiral Long Statements

The U.S.S. nuclear-powered submarine George Washington, which collided with and sank the Japanese freighter Niisho Maru on April 9 was heading for the south Korean port of Chinhae near Pusan, a U.S. Navy source disclosed in Tokyo on April 22.

Chinhae is the largest naval base for south Korea and is often visited by U.S. Naval vessels, including submarines carrying Polaris missiles.

Adm. Long, commander in chief of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific, talking about the Soviet deployment of nuclear missiles in the Far East, stressed the need to deploy theater nuclear arms in the Western Pacific. (Asahi Evening News, Mar. 30, 1981)

He also, in an interview with an Asahi Shimbun writer, said, "... the North Korean threat to south Korea remains. The North Korean forces have been increasing steadily.

"... that is the reason why it is important the United States ground combat forces remain there (on the Korean Peninsula) as well."

Does his observation hold water?

The recent submarine hit-and-run case showed that the so-called threat from North has been nothing but an execuse to justify the U.S. actions. There exists a threat from the United States, not that from Pyongyang or Moscow.

The DPRK has repeatedly stated that it has no intention of invading south Korea and there is no need for Pyongyang to invade Seoul.

Rather, Pyongyang has made tireless efforts to preserve the peace of the world as well as the peace of the Korean Peninsula.

One of these efforts is the Joint Declaration on the Establishment of a Northeast Asian Regional Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone reached by the WPK and the JSP. (See the March 21 edition of The People's Korea)

Pyongyang, at the 6th Congress of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea held last October, proposed to the United States to replace the present armistice agreement with a peace agreement. Why didn't the United States respond to the proposal if it was really interested in peace on the Korean Peninsula?

Has the United States ever made any constructive overtures for peace?

What it has done with the south Koreans were Team Spirit exercises or SR-71 intrusions into the north and their repeated line of "threat from the north."

Adm. Long April 17 told the Japanese Defense Agency chief that Pyongyang's military buildup as well as its special units posed threats to the "Republic of Korea" and Japan, and added, "... in order to cope with the Soviet military buildup, the United States needs its allied nations' supports for security in the world."

Former President Carter announced the phased withdrawal of American combat troops from south Korea and then backed off the plan by citing the alleged arms buildup in the DPRK.

The United States comes up with the allegations about the "threat of Pyongyang," the "threat of Moscow" and the "threat of any adversary" to justify its military actions.

At the 13th U.S.-South Korea Security Consultative Meeting held on April 29 and 30 in San Francisco, Seoul's defense minister Choo Yong Bok and his American counterpart Caspar W. Weinberger, as anticipated, stressed the need to strengthen military ties of the U.S., Japan and south Korea in face of the growing Soviet military buildup in the Far East, and fussed about the "threat from Pyongyang."

Sihanouk Congratulates President on His 69th Birthday

President Kim Il Sung and his wife on April 15 met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his madame who called on him to offer congratulations on his 69th birthday.

Present on the occasion were Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of the Samdech, and Prince Norodom Sihamoni, son of the Samdech.

Also present were Kim Il, O Jin U, Li Jong Ok, Pak Sung Chul, and Paek Ryong.

Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), was on hand.

Pyongyang, Tokyo Linked by Direct Phone

Compiled from AFP

Two direct shortwave telephone communication circuits between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan have opened, it was learned in Tokyo on April 19.

This is the first direct telephone link between Pyongyang and Tokyo. The two countries have no official diplomatic relations.

According to sources close to KDD, Japan's overseas telephone and telegraph monopoly, the two circuits opened on April 18.

The sources said that the establishment of the direct telephone link between Japan and the DPRK had been planned since 1972.

So far, an indirect shortwave telephone link has been operated between Pyongyang and Tokyo by way of Peking.

Telephone calls from the DPRK to Japan through this indirect line averaged 1,000 a month, and those from Japan about 500, the sources said.

World Religious Assembly Demands U.S. Withdrawal From S. Korea

World religious leaders who gathered here in Tokyo on April 24 unanimously demanded the total withdrawal of American troops from south Korea. This demand was made in a Tokyo Peace Declaration issued at the conclusion of the three-day World Assembly of Religious Workers for General and Nuclear Disarmament, held as the first of its kind. The final declaration read in part: "... it is certain that withdrawal of all foreign military bases stationed in Japan, south Korea, the Philippines and elsewhere, and particularly total obliteration of the underlying move to turn the bases into nuclear ones are issues of the utmost urgency."

At the assembly, about 170 religious leaders from 60 countries transcending differences of doctrines, discussed ways for total disarmament. The participants include Nobel Peace Prize winner Philip Noelbaker, Rep. of World Disarmament Campaign, and Mr. Gerd Greune, Secretary General of International Peace Bureau based in Geneva. (See related stories on page 4)

Rev. Chang Tae Song, Chairman of the Korean Buddhist Federation in Japan, made a speech at the meeting on behalf of his organization and the DPRK Buddhist Federation whose delegation was not able to participate in the world meeting.

Bitterly criticizing the American policy of continuing the arms race, Chairman Chang demanded Washington stop military aid to the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan and withdraw GIs and nuclear weapons from south Korea. The top Korean Buddhist here, regarding Korea as a main hotbed of a new war in Asia, asked foreign delegates to deepen their understanding of the need for negotiated Korean reunification through the establishment of a by-system confederation.

In the evening of April 25, Chairman Chang hosted a banquet for the foreign religious workers. Present on the occasion were over 100 religionists from 22 countries.

Surplus Trade with France, W. Germany, Switz., Norway, Canada

The DPRK recorded a surplus in its trade with France, West Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Canada in 1980 and 1979, according to the announcement of the Japan Association of Promotion of Trade, published in May 1980. The announcement also says that in 1979 it also registered a surplus in its trade with the Soviet Union, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia.

The country's foreign trade has been rapidly developing, especially in the past several years. It has trade relations with more than 110 countries, including socialist countries, the Third World countries and even some capitalist countries.

Main exports to the Soviet Union are non-ferrous metals, cement, magnesia clinker, rolled steel, rice and textiles. Poland imports from the DPRK large quantities of magnesite, amounting to one-third of its total import of magnesite. Exports to Yugoslavia include radio sets, TV sets, zinc, frozen fish, synthetic fibres and aluminum.

Industrial plants are exported to countries of the Third World, including vinalon and vynil chloride plants, power plants and machine-building plants. Other export items include various industrial products, raw materials, rice and maize.

Especially, economic and technical cooperation is actively promoted with these countries so that they can construct their independent national economies.

Machines are increasingly exported to European countries, together with increased non-ferrous metals. In 1979, watch parts, typewriters, calculators and other precision made machines were exported to Italy. Norway imports radio receivers, communicating machines and electric machines. In 1979, the DPRK's import from Canada exceeded export but it recovered a favorable trade balance in 1980, as a result of increased export of measuring instruments, laboratory apparatus and textiles. Its export to Canada totalled $457,000 in 1980. In its trade with England, its export of metal processing machines and general industrial machines remarkably increased.

Last year's trade of the DPRK with Japan, its biggest trading partner, totalled a record ¥125.9 billion, according to customs clearance statistics.

In its trade with Japan, a sharp increase was achieved in the export of anthracite and magnesia clinker. Export of anthracite totalled 10,223 tons, valued at ¥1,391,880,000, up 76.5 percent in quantity and 98 percent in value over 1979. About 104,319 tons of magnesia clinker worth ¥3,277,870,000, was exported to Japan. This is a 31.2 percent advance in quantity and a 44.5 percent gain in value over 1979. The export of iron and steel products was 6 times that of 1975.

Increased exports to Japan are related to Japan's energy condition. Since the first and second oil crises, Japan has been interested in the utilization of coal as a substitute for oil. In order to satisfy this demand, Japan's import of coal from the DPRK was increased. About 70 percent of the imported coal is used as fuel to produce cement, electricity and rolled steel, and 30 percent is for household use.

Japan produces clinker from the sea and the clinker thus produced is costly. This is the reason why Japan favors high-quality natural clinker from the DPRK and increases its import.

The development of foreign trade of the DPRK owes to its stabilized economic condition. Last year it attained the annual industrial growth rate of 17 percent. Its domestic demand for raw materials and fuels is met mostly with domestically produced coal. In the mining industry, automation and mechanization of production processes and equipment were actively promoted last year, resulting in a rapid increase in coal production. Stabilized raw material and fuel production and strengthened self-sufficiency of its economy are at the base of the development of a self-reliant national economy and contribute to the promotion of foreign trade.

Development of foreign trade also owes to the completion of thousands of industrial plants which went into operation between the mid-1970's and 1980. Newly built industrial plants include a cold-rolling shop of the rolling mill of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, a high pressure polyethylene plant and an acrylic fibre plant of the Youth Chemical Complex.

The completion of industrial plants contributed toward expanding the scale of the country's economy and toward further developing it. This also provides a favorable prospect for its foreign trade, so that more manufactured goods will be exported in future.

Foreign trade will be further developed in keeping with the diversification of the economy. The country will export those goods that are produced in large quantities and are in great demand abroad, and import in good time those goods which it needs. The principle of giving priority to building up the creditability abroad will be continuously upheld as it was in the past, by punctual delivery of export and by improving their quality.

If the newly set 10-point prospective economic target is attained, the total industrial output value will increase 3.1 times by the end of the 1980's and the annual export will be stepped up over 4.2 folds.

Foreign trade has been developing year after year. Important trading ports are busy. Photo shows Nampo Port in S. Pyongan Province, leading trading port on the West Sea.

DPRK Dels. Tour 30-Odd Countries Jan.-Apr.

The DPRK sent its government, Party, economic and other delegations to over 30 countries from January to mid-April this year. The countries visited include Burma, Algeria, Bulgaria, Uganda, India, the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia and Japan.

Follows a round-up:

Premier Li Jong Ok's Visits to China and Burma

Premier Li Jong Ok of the DPRK paid official goodwill visits to the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

During his stay in China from Jan. 10 to Jan. 14, he had a series of talks with Chinese leaders. At the banquet in honor of visiting Premier Li Jong Ok held on Jan. 10, the Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang called on the United States to withdraw all its troops from south Korea and conclude a peace treaty with Pyongyang and stop pursuing a "two-Korea" policy. He also added any interference by foreign forces will not be allowed in an effort to solve Korea's reunification problem.

After concluding the visit to China, the DPRK Premier on Jan. 14 flew into the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma for an official goodwill visit. On Jan. 14, the Premier met U Ne Win, President of Burma and had talks. The Burmese and DPRK leaders exchanged views on the question of developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Burma and Korea and matters of common concern. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Premier Li Jong Ok also met Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha of Burma on Jan. 15 at a banquet arranged by the Burmese Prime Minister for the DPRK Premier. At the banquet the Burmese Prime Minister expressed thanks to the DPRK for rendering to his country valuable scientific and technological assistance under an agreement on economic cooperation signed between the two countries.

The DPRK Premier left Burma on Jan. 17.

Party Delegations

Premier Li Jong Ok leading a WPK delegation, visited the Soviet Union between Feb. 16 and Mar. 5 to attend the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. On March 4 talks between the WPK delegation and the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were held. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

From Jan. 20 to Feb. 2 a delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the CC of the WPK, visited Peru. The delegation met on Jan. 21 Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

Another Party delegation headed by Kim Gwan Sop, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, visited Mexico from Mar. 6 to Mar. 28 to attend the 19th Congress of the Mexico Communist Party.

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul visited Bulgaria from Mar. 29 to Apr. 6 to attend the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and another Party delegation headed by Vice-Premier Kim Gyong Ryon, went to Czechoslovakia from Apr. 3 to Apr. 13 to attend the 16th Congress of the Zechoslovak Communist Party.

Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the Party, leading a Party delegation visited GDR from Apr. 8 to Apr. 20 to attend the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

A delegation headed by Kim Yong Nam left Pyongyang on Mar. 30 to Malta and another delegation headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Member, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK, left the DPRK on Apr. 18 to attend the 42nd Congress of the Socialist Party of Italy.

Government Delegations

A government delegation headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier, visited Uganda from Jan. 31 to Feb. 4. The delegation had talks with A. Milton Obote, President of the Republic of Uganda, on Feb. 1. At the talks, the Ugandan President stressed that Korea must be reunified into one and reaffirmed support of his country to Korea. After the visit to Uganda, the delegation toured Ethiopia from Feb. 4 to Feb. 9 and Sudan between Feb. 9 and Feb. 23.

Another government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae flew into the Bulgarian People's Republic on Feb. 3 to attend the 11th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the BPR. On Feb. 5 Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the BPR, met the DPRK delegation. The Bulgarian President expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification. Protocols on economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the DPRK and Bulgaria were signed on Feb. 7.

Vice-Premier Ho Dam visited India from Feb. 4 to Feb. 14 with a government delegation to attend the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi. The DPRK Foreign Minister, as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, called on Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on Feb. 7. The Indian Prime Minister stressed the importance of a close cooperation between India and Korea in the ranks of the non-aligned movement for the development of this movement.

A delegation headed by Choe Jong Gun, Member of the CC of the WPK, visited China from Feb. 10 to Feb. 19. During its stay in China, it signed a protocol on commodity exchange between the governments of the DPRK and China for 1981 in Beijing.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Jae Bong toured the Middle East countries between Feb. 21 to Apr. 11, leading a government delegation. During his stay in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, he met on Mar. 3 Hussein the First, King of the country. The delegation also visited Somali and met its President Mohamed Siad Barre on Mar. 22. The Somali President expressed his confidence in victory of the Korean people's struggle for reunification of Korea.

A delegation headed by Cho Gyu Il and a parliamentary group delegation headed by Son Song Pil left Pyongyang on Apr. 4 to visit Algeria and the Phillipines.

Economic, Trade, Cultural And Other Delegations

Two economic delegations visited Algeria and India in January and February. One delegation headed by Kim Chol Sik to Algeria attended a meeting of the Executive Council of the Association of Economists of the Third World. It stayed in Algeria from Jan. 3 to Jan. 29. Kim Chol Sik also left Pyongyang to Cuba on Apr. 18 with his delegation to attend the 2nd meeting of the Association of the Economists of the Third World. Vice-Premier So Gwang Hi visited India, leading another economic delegation between Jan. 24 and Feb. 9.

Trade delegations visited the German Democratic Republic, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Socialist Republic of Romania in February and March. The delegation headed by Cho Jong Gun to the ARE signed a protocol on commodity delivery for 1981 between the governments of the DPRK and the ARE on March 12 in Cairo. The delegation also visited Tunisia and Cameroon. Trade agreements between the DPRK and Tunisia (Jan. 10) and between the DPRK and Cameroon (Jan. 16) were signed.

From Feb. 10 to Feb. 19, the delegation visited China, too.

A public health delegation visited Guyana between Feb. 17 and Mar. 13. Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham met the delegation on Feb. 26.

A scientific technological cooperation delegation visited Czechoslovakia from Mar. 2 to Mar. 21 to attend the 22nd meeting of the Permanent Sub-Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. A protocol on scientific-technological cooperation between the DPRK and Czechoslovakia was signed in Prague on March 16.

A delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity flew into Yemen on Mar. 7 to attend the 13th meeting of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

From Feb. 28 to Apr. 3 a movie-men's delegation visited Czechoslovakia. A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union visited Bulgaria from Mar. 3 to Mar. 27 and now one journalist delegation is staying in Nicaragua from April 18.

A government cultural delegation visited China from Mar. 31 to Apr. 7. During its stay there a 1981-1982 plan for cultural exchange between the two countries was signed on Apr. 7 in Beijing.

A delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK headed by O Mun Hwan visited Indonesia from Jan. 24 to Apr. 6 to attend the Second Asian-Pacific Region Red Cross Conference held in Indonesia.

A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Chairman of its Central Committee Li Yong Su visited Japan from Mar. 9 to Mar. 19.

A delegation of the KCNA headed by Song Bong Sun visited India from Feb. 6 to Feb. 24 to attend a meeting of the coordinating committee of the non-aligned news agencies pool.

A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society left Pyongyang on Apr. 13.

Tractor Production in DPRK in Photos

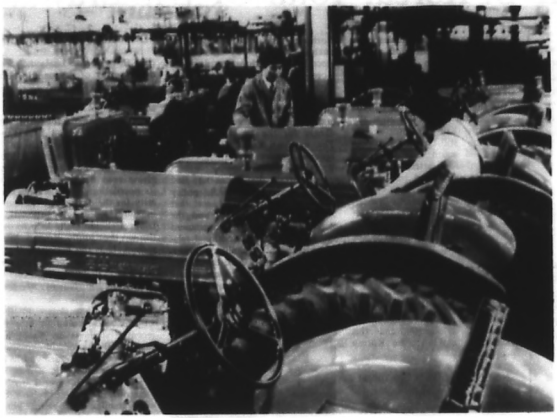


Photo: Clockwise from the top left

- Tractors produced in the modern Kumsong Tractor Plant (S. Pyongan Prov.)
- Workers at work
- An engineer designing new-type tractors

Rodong Sinmun On Collective Self-Reliance

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Apr. 21 carried a signed article headlined "Collective Self-Reliance Is Important Way of Building New Society."

Noting that President Kim Il Sung propounded the idea of non-aligned countries closely cooperating with each other by giving full play to the spirit of collective self-reliance, the article says:

It is an important way for building of an independent national economy and prosperity of the countries that the non-aligned nations steadily expand and develop many-sided economic and technical cooperation and interchange on the principle of filling each other's needs by displaying the spirit of collective self-reliance.

The imperialists under the cloak of "aid" and "cooperation" are trying to draw again the non-aligned countries into their sphere of domination by intensifying economic infiltration into those countries.

Under these circumstances, only when the non-aligned countries strengthen economic and technical cooperation in the spirit of collective self-reliance, can they not only defend their resources from plunder by the imperialists but also actively exploit their rich resources and make an effective use of them in building of an independent national economy. Only then can they also isolate the imperialists, defenders of the old international economic order, and drive them into a fix to accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order.

Collective self-reliance is based on principles of equality, reciprocity, solidarity, mutual aid and of filling each other's needs.

To strengthen economic and technical cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance is a most effective way for the non-aligned countries to be freed from the imperialists' exploitation and plunder and an important guarantee for the promotion of building of an independent national economy in these countries.

It also helps closely link together the non-aligned countries to greatly contribute to the strengthening of unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement.

Collective self-reliance of the non-aligned countries is, in essence, represented by relations of mutual contact and intercourse, economic cooperation and assistance of the member nations.

Therefore, the course of abiding by this principle is just a course of deepening mutual understanding and trust among countries and creating an atmosphere of unity.

This will eventually have a great influence on political unity of the non-aligned countries and, furthermore, serve as a practical factor of cementing unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement as a whole.

Collective self-reliance is a revolutionary policy for the non-aligned countries to successfully thwart the economic infiltration and plunder by the imperialists and achieve economic self-sustenance, a realistic and mobilizing policy for hastening the building of a new society with utmost mobilization of each country's and regional and inter-regional reserves and possibilities of all kinds and a most judicious policy which can make a decisive contribution to unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement.

To strictly abide by the spirit of collective self-reliance, the non-aligned countries should also enhance their role in their respective positions, frequently have bilateral and multilateral contacts and exchange of views and take practical steps to implement the action programs and resolutions on economic cooperation adopted at meetings of the non-aligned countries.

If the non-aligned countries consolidate successes and experiences gained in the course of collective self-reliance and steadily expand and develop them to the regional and inter-regional scale beyond bounds of a few countries, the superiority and might of collective self-reliance will be displayed more eloquently.

Rodong Sinmun: Peace-loving Policy of Confederal State

Rodong Sinmun carried a signed article headlined "Peaceloving Policy Is Important Principle of Activities of Confederal State."

Declaring that, out of the desire for peace and peaceful reunification, we firmly adhere to the stand that the question of Korean reunification must be settled in a peaceful way, the article says:

The ten-point political program to be enforced by the Confederal State stipulates its pursuance of the peaceloving policy, along with the principles to be adhered to by our unified country in all fields of the state activities.

As President Kim Il Sung taught, the question of our country's reunification must be settled independently and peacefully and the unified state must be a peaceloving country under all circumstances.

In our country huge armed forces of the north and the south are standing opposed to each other with the Military Demarcation Line in between and a truce has been kept for a long period under a dangerous situation in which an arms conflict may break out at any moment.

If an arms conflict broke out in Korea, it would expand to a world-wide conflict and spell a grave consequence of drawing into the flames of war not only the Korean people but also the peoples of neighbouring countries and many countries of Asia and the world.

Therefore, the removal of root cause of danger of an arms conflict on the Korean Peninsula and building of a peaceloving unified state must be main points in solving the question of our country's reunification.

For the confederal state to pursue a peaceloving policy fully accords with the desire of our people for peace and national interests.

If a new war broke out in Korea and the country turned into a battlefield, it would be none other than the Korean nation which would suffer the heaviest losses. None of Koreans does want this.

The founding of a peaceloving confederal state also fully accords with interests of the peoples of neighbouring countries and all other countries of the world.

If a peaceloving unified state is established in Korea and the Korean Peninsula converted into an eternal nuclear-free, peace zone, it will mean the disappearance of one of the most dangerous hotbeds of war in the world and be beneficial to preservation and consolidation of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The proposal for founding a confederal state and the program of the unified state are evoking ever stronger sympathy and support from our people and the world people with each passing day.

If a peaceloving unified state is to be built through realization of the proposal for founding a confederal state, all the Koreans at home and abroad must firmly unite on one great national united front under the banner of national reunification, transcending differences in ideology and system, party affiliation and political view.

The Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique must be removed, if a peaceloving unified state is to be founded.

A danger of a war breaking out at any moment persists in our country today owing to frantic war clamours of the Chon Du Hwan group.

For the country's reunification, the dark rule of the military fascists obstructing it must be toppled, the Chon Du Hwan clique swept away and a democratic government opposed to war and division and desirous of peace and reunification be established.

If the interference of the United States in the internal affairs of Korea is terminated and the military fascist rule liquidated in south Korea, an epochal phase will be opened for peace in our country and its peaceful reunification.

Our struggle for national reunification is just and our people's aspiration to build one reunified Korea through founding of a confederal state is firm. No splittist force can break our people's desire for national reunification or bar our nation's onward movement.

Delegates to World Religious Assembly State:

Dangerous Nukes in S. Korea, Total GI Withdrawal

Foreign delegates to the World Assembly of Religious Workers for General and Nuclear Disarmament (April 22-24) expressed grave concern over the existence of nuclear weapons in south Korea, saying that their existence would pose a grave menace to the peace of Asia and the whole world as well as that on the Korean Peninsula. On the other hand, world-wide disarmament activists favorably reacted to Pyongyang and the Japan Socialist Party on their effort to establish the Northeast Asian nuclear-free, peace zone as a "great gain for all humanity."

Severely criticizing the Reagan administration for its policy of supporting an "inhuman and cruel regime" of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, they commented on the prospect of the reunification of Korea.

These remarks were made in interviews with The People's Korea during the three-day session. Interviews were made separately with the overseas delegates. Interviewees include: Lord Philip Noelbaker (England), Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1959 and Rep. of the World Disarmament Campaign; Mr. Gerd Greune (West Germany), Secretary General of the International Peace Bureau (based in Geneva which has some 20,000,000 members throughout the world); Ret. General Geogis Koumanakos (Greece), President of the Campaign for Nuclear-Free-Mediterranean Committee; Mr. Sidney Lens (the U.S.), Founder of Mobilization for Survival (a coalition of about 120 organizations of the peace, environmental, labor, community and religious in the U.S.); and Rev. Paul Mayer (the U.S.) Prof. of the New York Theological Seminary.

Follow questions and answers. (Subtitles are ours.....Ed)

☆ ☆

Main Reason

Q.1: What is your main reason to participate in the world religious assembly?

Lord Philip Noelbaker

Lord Noelbaker:

I participated in the world assembly to arouse world opinion to the fact as unless an armed race is stopped, missiles soon result in a nuclear war. If we have a nuclear war, civilization will be probably destroyed.

Nukes in S. Korea

Q: It is reported that there are at least 600 nuclear warheads in south Korea. Do you have any knowledge of the existence of such a larger number of nuclear warheads there?

Lord Noelbaker:

Wherever nuclear weapons are stockpiled, there is a danger that they may be used and that they may have an accident. And some one may be mad and press the button. So long as nuclear weapons exist in the world, civilization is under a shadow of possible destruction.

Mr. Greune:

The fact that the nuclear weapons in such a large number are located in south Korea is not only threatening this area but a factor in a possible limited nuclear war of the U.S. It is really a threat not only to this region but is a threat to the whole mankind. The new U.S. administration has stated quite often that it is preparing and is undertaking nuclear war strategy. That means that located conflicts which of course can break out at the region of tension as it is in Southeast Asia and it will immediately expand into a nuclear war. Elimination of the nuclear foreign bases is an essential beginning for general and complete disarmament. So long as one believes the propaganda given by the U.S. administration that nuclear war is a part of financial security, we will not overcome the threat. South Korea itself will be completely destroyed by these nuclear warheads, as they are directed against the south Korean people. Security and survival will be only guaranteed by opposition to the nuclear warheads.

Mr. Gerd Greune

Ret Gen. Koumanakos:

The Korean people are right, fearing that the existence of nuclear warheads in south Korea is a danger not only for the Korean Peninsula but for the whole world because everywhere there are nuclear weapons, they constitute a danger for the world peace. New general global war will be inevitably escalated from conventional war to all-round nuclear war. We, the military, know deeply and very well what war is and what war means because we fought in the past. In any way we don't like to see a nuclear war because it will be a real catastrophe for mankind and our blood. Nuclear war means a mutual suicide.

Mr. Lens:

The U.S. currently has about 9,500 strategic weapons and about 22,000 tactical weapons all over the world. 7,000 in Europe, a certain number are aboard ships, some in the U.S. and some in south Korea. I am opposed to all nuclear weapons. The existence of nuclear weapons in south Korea is just not the menace to Korea but the menace for everybody.

Rev. Mayer:

We think that there are dangers anywhere in the world, especially in south Korea. Unfortunately there are still tension between north and south Korea. Tension existing there is attributed to my own government and to the presence of nuclear weapons there which are extraordinarily dangerous. I believe that Korea is one of the major candidates for possible nuclear confrontation, and the whole U.S. military presence there is very problematic. Nuclear weapons are not the way to serve world peace. It has to be solved in a human way, not through the weapons of death. I think the existence of nuclear warheads in south Korea is completely unfair and this creates a danger to the Korean people.

Non-Nuclear Peace Northeast Asia

Q: Of late, Pyongyang and the Japan Socialist Party agreed to mark out Northeast Asia as a non-nuclear peace zone. What do you think of this bid?

Lord Noelbaker:

I want the whole world to be a nuclear free zone. There is one actual nuclear free zone in Latin America. If Northeast Asia could be added, that would be a great gain for all humanity.

Mr. Lens:

I am in favor of that and I think the conference here also will be in favor of that. We have to establish a nuclear free zone everywhere.

Rev. Mayer:

I make it an excellent idea. I think it absolutely necessary. I believe alternately we have to make the whole world a nuclear free peace zone.

U.S. Nuclear Development In S. Korea

Q: Can you find any change in American policy toward south Korea, especially to nuclear development there?

Lord Noelbaker:

I regret any development of nuclear energy whether it is called civilian or whether it is called military. A civilian nuclear power plant produces plutonium which can be used for weapons. So long as plutonium exists, there is a danger that weapons will be made. I think it is time for the conscience of mankind to arouse against nuclear power in all its forms. Radioactivity is the greatest enemy of mankind at the present time.

Mr. Greune:

A number of years ago the U.S. administration declared its plan to build nuclear capacity for south Korea. There is no doubt the declaration was made quite clear to help south Korea produce nuclear weapons. After the Carter administration tried to give an impression of withdrawing U.S. troops from south Korea, it finally stated they would not do so in order to try to prevent south Korea from going nuclear. We have more U.S. troops in south Korea than ever and we have the readiness of the Reagan administration to increase the nuclear technology export to south Korea. The problem is that during one or two years south Korea will possess nuclear weapons. This, of course, will lead to a complete disaster of Northeast Asia. The possession of nuclear weapons by the south Koreans will threaten northern Korea as well as Japan and other countries. We should change completely the structure which had already become uncertain enough and which will lead to a great danger for the world population. The southern Korea should never become a nuclear power.

Ret. Gen. Koumanakos:

I am afraid that I can not find any change in the U.S. policy toward south Korea. I see that American foreign policy and the way the American government conducts in the international relation are based on military power. In case of south Korea, the Americans want to support and secure the investment of its capital there.

Ret. Gen. Geogis Koumanakos

Mr. Lens:

In the joint communique published after Gen. Chon Du Hwan's visit to the U.S. there is a clause about U.S. support to the nuclear reactor program to south Korea. I am opposed to nuclear reactors because of two reasons. First of all, because it limits radioactivity and they have a danger of a great accident. Secondly, because from wastes of nuclear reactors you can separate plutonium to make nuclear bombs.

Mr. Sidney Lens

Rev. Mayer:

We, peace demonstrators in the U.S., are very concerned about the alliances that our government has with many governments whose policy we don't support. Those are military regimes in many cases. For example, south Korea, the Philippines, Brazil, Guatemala, the junta of El Salvador and so on. We are very critical of that. We feel that the military alliance is very dangerous and also the sale of nuclear energy technology to other countries is not only a danger to those countries through accidents but also make a possible production of nuclear weapons. There is a possibility for the south Koreans to have its own nuclear weapons some day made from uranium and plutonium power plants. Nuclear power is not healthy and not safe and is not economically desirable because there are other energy alternative that are much cheaper, much more dependable and much less dangerous. By 1985, 40 countries may have nuclear weapons as they have nuclear power plants. We feel that south Korea is one of them.

Democratic Move in S. Korea

Q: How do you assess the recent development of democratic movement in south Korea?

Mr. Greune:

It is a great shame for the Western countries and for the U.S. that they are still supporting such an inhuman and cruel regime in south Korea, not only supporting but giving even the means to suppress its population. There is large solidarity for the democratic movement in south Korea. An international tribunal should really help to overthrow the south Korean brutal regime. It is the responsibility for the peace-loving people of the world to show support for the democratic movement of south Korea.

Ret. Gen. Koumanakos:

I was really proud to hear that recently students in Seoul have staged anti-dictatorship demonstrations because in Greece youths and students succeeded in helping the Greek people to overthrow the dictatorial regime. I believe that with stamina the young youths and students have to fight against tyranny and dictatorship and to re-establish democracy in their country in which I want to greet and salute as a coming event which I see far in the horizon.

Rev. Paul Mayer

Rev. Mayer:

We should support the democratic movement in south Korea. It is our task to support people in their struggle for independence and self-determination instead of supporting violent regime that suppresses those movements. We should be active in criticizing our own government for supporting the south Korean military dictatorship.

Prospects for Korean Reunion

Q: What prospect do you see for the question of Korean reunification?

Lord Noelbaker:

I have always thought the danger between north and south Korea is serious. It will be much better if both sides could carry through general and complete disarmament and decide to live in peace together. The question of reunification of the divided land must be settled by the Korean people. I hope it will be settled by them without interference from any outside power, either East or West.

Mr. Greune:

I think it is a very important proposal to reunify Korea by establishing a by-system confederation. On the other hand, one big condition for realization of reunification of Korea is to change U.S. policy. Without a deep change of U.S. policy toward southern Korea, the reunification of Korea will be very difficult; even it is impossible. It is important to have such an encouraging proposal to give the hope for reunification.

(Continued on page 5)

Pyongyang Recalls Atrocities of Kwangju Massacre

Kim Bong Ju, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of the D.P.R. of Korea, made a report at a Pyongyang citizens' indignation meeting for indicting unwarrantable decision and brutalities of the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan participants in the heroic Kwangju popular uprising held Pyongyang on April 21.

He recalled that on May 18, 1980, the military fascist clique bestially suppressed students and citizens of Kwangju when they turned out in a peaceful demonstration protesting against the May 17 repressive step of Chon Du Hwan and crying for freedom and democracy.

Gen. Chon Du Hwan issued the order "You may kill 70 per cent of Kwangju citizens" and "Kill all the young ones" and let loose paratroopers in the massacre operation in Kwangju.

The Chon Du Hwan junta committed without hesitation such beastly atrocities as killing demonstrators by running armored cars over them, shooting them, bayoneting them and trampling upon them with jackboots, and killing girl students by cutting off their breasts, cracking the heads of old men till the brains popped out, ripping open the abdomen of a pregnant woman and picking out the unborn child.

The Chon Du Hwan group brutally massacred more than 2,000 courageous resistants and inflicted mortal wounds on over 10,000 defenceless people in Kwangju. The world press, including Reuter, called Kwangju "a death city where only ghosts stalk" and the massacre there "a blood bath" and the U.S. paper "Los Angeles Times" said that Pak Jung Hi's May 16 coup had been a picnic compared to the blood bath of Kwangju.

Telecasting the tragedy of Kwangju, televisions of the world warned that the weak-hearted people should not sit before the TV sets.

After plunging Kwangju into a sea of blood, the Chon Du Hwan group, afraid of the exposure of its brutal murder, committed without hesitation such crimes as burning the dead bodies and wounded people, burying people alive or throwing bodies into rivers and sea to erase the traces of murder, while understating the number of casualties, the reporter said, and cited concrete facts exposing this.

Pointing out that after the blood bath in Kwangju, the Chon Du Hwan group touched off a wave of search and arrest which is called "the second Kwangju massacre operation" and arrested and imprisoned thousands of students and people of all strata, he continued:

Accordingly, in south Korea, thousands of, tens of thousands of, guiltless students, workers, peasants, professors, men of press, believers, democrats and "national assemblymen" were taken to jail on charges of "rebellion," "fabrication and spread of groundless rumours," "illegal publishing" and violation of the "anti-communist law," "national security law," "martial law decress."

The brutal massacre in Kwangju clearly showed that the Chon Du Hwan group is a rare tyrant, butcher of the nation, ferocious murderer and vicious foe of democracy and reunification, with whom the south Korean people cannot live under the same sky.

In wholesale arrest following the Kwangju massacre thousands of students and people of all strata were arrested and imprisoned.

In the course of tortures, the fascist thugs murdered many people and made them mentally deranged or life-long cripples and, on the basis of "confessions" wrested by force, put them to murderous trials on all charges such as "plotting rebellion," "violating the martial law", "violating the national security law" and on March 31 they passed the final verdict at the puppet supreme court, imposing death sentences on three including Chong Dong Nyon, a student of Chonnam University, life imprisonment on 7 including Pak Nam Son and Kim Jong Bae, and prison terms up to 15 years on more than 70 others.

In an effort to raise the price of his body, traitor Chon Du Hwan, on April 3, that is, 3 days after, opened the "state council" and staged a marionette show, in which they took a so-called "amnesty step" commuting the death sentences to life imprisonment, life imprisonment to a prison term of 20 years, and 15 years to 7 years, for 23 persons who are called prime movers, trying to paint blood-stained faces of the murderers.

Kwangju Massacre In Photos

Martial law troops cruelly massacred students and citizens of Kwangju City. (May 27)

This photo shows the heroic figure of Kwangju demonstrators, fighting the corrupt junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan

Paratroopers carrying a corpse of a student (May 27)

(Continued from page 4)

Ret. Gen. Koumanakos:

In order to establish a reunified Korea, we must see the unconditional and total withdrawal of the American troops from south Korea and let the Korean people decide the reunification question by themselves. In any case, the foreign military presence in a country where is restricting the popular sovereignty of that country, will result in destruction.

When I participated in the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Algiers in the end of March, I was very impressed by the attitude taken by the delegation of the northern Korea. They really want the reunification of the country and they are willing to discuss it. I understood they didn't like to impose their will on the south. I think the new proposition made by the northern side to establish a by-system confederal republic is very constructive. The ten-point platform proposed by the north is a good starting point and good base to start north-south negotiations.

Mr. Lens:

I would like to see Korea united. The best role of the U.S. should, first of all, to get the American troops and weapons including nukes withdraw from south Korea. Secondly, it should stop giving military aid to the south Korean military regime. Third, to let the peoples of Korea resolve their own fate.

Rev. Mayer:

We have to build trust and we have to do in a way of recognizing the possibility of different kinds of political and social system in different parts of the same country. Perhaps, I think, reunification has to be based on an approach, that is, free of militarism and violent and repressive measures. I think, the U.S., unfortunately, has been an obstacle because of Cold War politics. May be, the U.S. is afraid of reunification. That is the greatest mistake.

"A-Bomb Victims in White Chogori" (10)

Poverty, Racial Discrimination

Pak Chae Su, 56 years old, male, curio dealer; resident of Nishihara, Gion-cho; Hiroshima City; born at Hyopchon county; bombed at Onaga-cho, Hiroshima City

(Continued from the previous issue)

I came to Japan at the age of 7 with my mother, second brother and younger sister. My father and the eldest brother had already come to Japan. I don't remember when they went to Japan. What I remember is that I went to a post office with mother to get a remittance from my father.

We led a difficult life. We were unable even to eke out a living because of the colonial plunder of Korea by Japan and my father and the eldest brother left their homeland. We lived in a rented 4-mat room. As we were not able to live on by our father's remittance, mother also worked as a peddler. My mother found it hard to earn our travelling expenses. I vividly remember a scene at the Taegu Station (North Kyongsang Province) where my mother, carrying me on her back (I was 7 years old at that time), quarreled with a station official, as my mother insisting that she did not need to pay the railway fare for her boy on her back.

My father and the eldest brother moved from a construction camp to another very frequently. I heard they were waiting for us, renting a house at Furuichi (Sankawa village, in the suburbs of Hiroshima City). When I met my father after a long separation, I found him to be dispirited and inactive.

When he was in Korea, he was known as a hard worker. He seemed to have changed. He was pleased to meet us and made me enter the Shinwa elementary school of Hiroshima City (present address). He started as a curios dealer.

We were poor in Japan, too. We rented a house with two rooms—4-mat and 6-mat rooms. We didn't have a stove. My mother cooked by placing a pan on a big can, which she used as a stove. What we had in our family as a sort of furniture was apple boxes and a wicker basket.

I was racially humiliated in the elementary school where I was teased by my classmates, who called me *"senjin,"* (a derogatory term for a Korean) and "Korean pig." I didn't have a close friend among my Japanese classmates. We Koreans played among ourselves. The Japanese classmates merrily enjoyed playing. I did not join them. How lonely and sad I felt. How much I envied them. I sometimes thought why I was born a Korean, and felt bitter about my parents.

The teachers at a school also humiliated us Koreans. This happened when I was four-year grade. I cut a class. I got angry when I was told by a teacher, "You Koreans had better return to Korea."

One day a teacher told a story in a class—Kato Kiyomasa invaded Korea, where he caught a Korean tiger. When he pit the Korean tiger against a Japanese dog, the Japanese dog beat the tiger. When I said that a dog could never beat a tiger, I was given a good scolding and ordered to stand in the corridor with a bucketful of water in my hands. As I felt chagrined, I told this to my father at home. I will never forget what he said to me then. "In Korea we have a hunting method of using spears and a dog. When I did so in Korea the dog became very nervous and was unable to move when it faced a tiger. You are right, Chae Su. Kato Kiyomasa was killed by a *kisaeng* in Chinju (South Kyongsang Prov.). A monument praising the kisaeng still remains." It goes without saying that I believed my father. The most terrible part of discrimination is for discriminating people to unconsciously instill feelings of "shame" and "inferiority complex" into the minds of the discriminated who are not inferior at all. I was sometimes invited by the parents of my Japanese friend to come to their home. But I always refrained from doing so because of my "inferiority complex." I regarded all their kindness as "sympathy out of contempt."

After I graduated from an elementary school, I began to work at a factory where material for white walls were produced. My wage was 30 *sen* a day, 10 *sen* cheaper than any Japanese fellow workers.

I had my hand caught in a belt-conveyor and had the middle finger of my right hand cut off. Even in those days a considerable amount of compensation was paid to workers injured in labor accident.

People at the factory disregarded the accident that befell me, as I was a Korean. No compensation was given me. I felt chagrined. At that time, I went to a labor association of Koreans in Funeiricho, Hiroshima City and told people there about my situation. A person of the association and an officer of the prefectural office negotiated with the factory owner. Then, I was able to get a compensation. Later, I was unable to stay there and finally quit the job there. After that, I changed jobs many times, working as a construction worker, an apprentice at a confectionary shop, a worker at a rubber factory, etc.

The Sino-Japanese War started then. There were rumors around about young men and women being drafted. My parents worried about my being drafted and gave me money to enable me to obtain a driving license when I was 18 years old. I married Kim Un Jae at the age of 20. The next year or in 1943, my eldest son was born. Outwardly, our life was stable. However, we lived nervously.

Fleeing from Being Drafted

I was 22 years old, I quit my job as a driver because I was involved in a traffic accident, and then worked as a stevedore. I came to know Yun Song Mun who lived near Takanohashi. He repeatedly told me, "Chae Su, you should not go to war. There is no reason why Koreans should die in a war. You should never go to war, even if you had to be killed, sitting idle."

I hated war. I was moved by his words. In May 1942, the Japanese authorities had already made public their plan to draft Koreans in two years. I was also one of those qualified for being drafted. The day approached. I decided to evade drafting. I told my parents and my wife about my situation and got on a train on the Geibi Line. I didn't know any person I could count upon.

In the train, I asked some passengers whether they knew a place where the Koreans lived in mountainous areas. Then, I went to the depths mountains in Shimane Prefecture, where 15-16 Korean families lived, doing charcoal making.

They had moved to that place from Osaka for the sake of safety and many Koreans were employed by them. Some 100 people lived there. Charcoal was burnt there for iron manufacture and was delivered to iron works in Sansei, Shimane Prefecture. Early in the morning I went to the mountains, where I felled trees, carried them and burnt charcoal—This was heavy work. I felt always uneasy thinking when I would be found.

A Japanese policeman sometimes made his rounds. One rainy day, we had no work and were chattering in our shacks, saying that Japan might be defeated. A policeman suddenly came into one of our shacks. As I was sleeping in the inner part of the shack, I was safe. My life was a harrassed one, because of my uneasiness about the pursuing police, my concern about my family and my loneliness of living separate from my family.

I had secret contacts with my family. I returned two or three times a month to Furuichi where my family lived. I returned home at night and came back to the shack in the mountain at night.

My life as a refugee from drafting continued for about one year. One day, there is a contact from my father that a draft notice came for me from Korea. My census registration was in Korea and the Japanese government seemed to be interested in my whereabout. I ignored this that time. After a while, I was informed that if I hadn't made my appearance, my father would have to do so on my behalf. I couldn't but go down the mountain.

On July 20, 1944, I went to the office of Hyopchon county in Korea. In the drafting examination I was cruelly persecuted. In Furuichi, Hiroshima City, there was a youth organization, set up for cooperation with Japanese militarism, where young Korean people received military training. I had never received such training. As I had anti-war ideas and had been evading drafting, the regional officer was angry with me. He criticized me for this and that and beat me with a triangle. I will never forget that I was ordered to run around the big ground 10 times. When I fell down after running around three or four times, I was doused with water and beaten at random with sheathed sword. He shouted, "We can easily kill 2-3 Koreans. We can easily gather you Koreans at a cost of 3 *rin* a head." I still hate that officer.

After a 3-day examination, I lived in my relative's house for 20 days, where I saw in detail the persecution of Koreans by the Japanese. It was just about barley harvest time. When we didn't deliver an alotted amount of barley, an officer came to our house and rummaged it. If any barley was found left, we were harshly beaten or kicked, and even the smallest amount of barley left for us was taken away.

The Japanese put on airs in every place. There was a shop off limits to Koreans. I saw a scene in a bus on my way to Taegu—a Japanese woman got on the bus at one bus stop. When she got on the bus she ordered a middle age Korean woman farmer to get up, letting her to give the seat of herself. She silently rose from the seat.

What grieved me most was the persecution of Koreans by Koreans. It was always Koreans who directly did violence to Koreans with the backing of the Japanese.

How miserable it was for Koreans to snarl at each other, manipulated by foreign rulers. I keenly felt the importance of national self-determination. Ironically, I passed the drafting examination. The mayor or municipal authorities, regarded me as a person who required special attention. In Korea I was kept under surveillance. However, as my parents and my wife lived in Japan, the authorities couldn't but issue a travel permit to Japan.

As soon as I arrived in Japan, I fled into the mountain area, as I had been experienced for several months in evading drafting. I was ready to risk my life for not going to war, even if I was killed. I ignored an order to join an armed unit in Pusan.

Charcoaled Dead Bodies

It was in the beginning of August 1945. I heard from my wife that she was going to give birth to the second baby soon. I went down the mountain, running a risk and returned home on August 4. The second son was born at 6:00 in the morning "that day" (Aug. 6). I was pleased with the birth of the second son and decided to go to the house of my wife's parents in Fuchu-machi, Aki county, Hiroshima, as I was told by them to visit them to receive food and clothes for the baby. Just 8:00 in the morning I carried the eldest son on the bicycle. When I was walking, pushing my bicycle in the shade of houses at Onaga-cho near the Hiroshima station, all of a sudden, I felt dizzy, struck by a sharp flash. It became dark around me and I felt a bomb blast. When I recovered consciousness, I found myself lying flat on the ground with the bicycle, and my eldest son, who had rolled down from the carrier basket was found in a ditch. I thought a bomb had dropped on the station. I wiped the eldest son's face and hurried to the house of my wife's parents in Fuchu-machi.

The blast had flattened the houses here and there. The town was in disorder. I saw burnt people running about. I saw a mother crying with her dead child in her arms. People said that the station had been bombed.

When I arrived at Fuchu-machi, I found nobody there. The walls of the house of my wife's parents had crumbled. Then, I returned to Furuichi through a ridge to Onjina, Fukugi, and Kamifukagawa (Koyo-cho, Hiroshima City). The refugees were walking on the streets in large numbers. I saw burnt persons with peeled-off skin and others who were stark naked. I saw many cruel scenes. People were dying in different postures. I saw a dead woman in a

(Continued on page 7)

Korean Paintings "Slope of My Village" By Paek Hak Pun

Koreans in Japanese Sports, Pop Music

At least eight Korean boys were present at the 1981 spring high-school selected teams baseball games as the best four teams, it was disclosed recently.

They all participated in the games under Japanese names, not under their real Korean names.

Ka Hyang Ro, chief of the Kohoku chapter, Shiga Prefecture of Mindan (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan), regretted: "I wish my son could have enjoyed the victory in his real Korean name."

His son was a third baseman of the PL High School team who won the 1981 spring high school baseball games. The PL school is a religious high school based in Osaka. His son's Japanese name is Higashi Nobuaki.

Most of Korean children attending Japanese schools use Japanese names. In many cases they are subjected to racial discrimination and persecution.

Under the circumstances now prevailing in this island society, it is almost impossible for Korean children to rise to fame under Korean names, unlike Chinese or American or other foreigners who use their own names to promote themselves.

Korean youths are very active and distinguished in sports, amateur and professional, and pop music.

For example, well-known top-ranking pop singers include Koreans: Miyako Harumi, Fuse Akira, Wada Akiko, Kasuga Hachiro, Dick Mine, Misora Hibari and Nishida Sachiko.

Professional wrestling was initiated by Rikidozan, another Korean who was once a junior-champion of Sumo wrestling.

Kaneda Masaichi and Harimoto Isao are famous professional baseball players, the former being a renowned pitcher and the latter a reputed batter.

In those fields talents and abilities count most unlike other domains.

In the United States black people are predominant in those fields.

Foreign Invasion and Independence (1)

History of Foreign Pressures Vs History of Victory

— S. Korean Monthly "Wolgan Chosun" —

The bountiful life of the people and independence of the nation are inseparably related to each other. The history of our nation proved this. Li Man Ryol, ex-professor of Sukmyong Women's University (history) advocated that this relations can be correctly grasped by objectively thinking of the struggles between the foreign aggressive forces and the nation. (The January issue of south Korean monthly "Wolgan Chosun", 1981). He holds the safeguarding of independence in international relations means :1) the cultural ability or cultural strength of the nation. 2) the international social renovations to consolidate the basis of the international relations; 3) national consensus including the leader and the people.

The history of our nation has been evolved mainly on the Korean Peninsula and Manchuria as its biosphere. Her geopolitical condition has kept Korea open to attacks from various neighboring nations and forces. Korea, located at one corner of the Asian continent, is something like a bridge between the continent and the islands of Japan, a key consideration in attacks on her.

Some scholars insist that Korea's national history has been maintained and developed in the midst of tensions generated as a result of foreign pressure and resistance to it.

There are two extreme schools on the external relations of Korea as shown in her history. One is a heteronomous approach of colonial history as we know it and another an ultra-rightist chauvinistic interpretation, which is becoming strong in recent years. Those heteronomous historians argue that Korean history stemmed from a kind of colonial government by Chinese migrants—Chitzu Korea and Wei-nan Korea.

Their argument is: After the downfall of Kochoson (ancient Korea), four commanderies were established in northern Korea by the Han rulers of China and Korea was placed under the direct control of China: about at the same time in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula was a Japanese colony called Mimana (Imna in Korean).

They claimed that Korea has been invaded many times from the ancient to modern times: As a result, Korean history had come to governed by the law of heteronomy. This means that Korean history has been developed not independently by the Korean people themselves but by the foreign forces.

Their argument originated in the bygone efforts is to justify the invasion and rule of Korea by Japanese imperialism. The point of this line of argument is that Korean history is a history of oppression by the foreign forces.

This school is responsible for an improper understanding of the international relations of Korea—a concept.

An ultra-rightist chauvinistic school is in reaction to the heteronomous group.

In the *"Palwon-sawa"* (Palwon History—supposed to have belonged to the latter period of Korea), the Korean people had strong hostility to the foreign invaders including the northern tribes. The historians of this school stress the wealth and power of Korea and her successes in foreign policy. This kind of interpretation was advocated by enlightenment historians in the closing period of the Li dynasty and by nationalistic historians during the colonial rule by Japan. Nowadays, this group is more outspoken. They advocate: In the period of Dankun (the mythical progenitor of the Korean people in the founding myth of Korea), Korea formed an empire whose territory comprised the Korean Peninsula, Manchuria, and the northeastern area of China. Korea won wars against the tribes in northeastern China. After the unification of the three kingdoms (Koguryo, Paekche, and Silla), Silla stretched its borderline near Beijin (the present capital of China).

They interprete the international relations of Korea a record full of "glory and victory." This is misconceived history which lost touch with the hard facts of life.

Only when we extricate ourselves from these radical viewpoints, we will be able to approach the truth of the history. Concerning heteronomous history, it is not a neutral stand to excessively stress foreign pressure and to recognize it as part and parcel of Korean history.

By contrast, it is not an objective cognition of the facts to only stress that Korea was always superior in international relations and always won victories against the foreign invades.

It is not surprising any nation was invaded amid the contradictions among the nations. This is not a matter of dishonor or glory. When a given nation meets a foreign invasion, it is possible for it to be unable to properly respond to it or gain a victory by reacting appropriately. The outcome is determined by dialectic relations between the strength of the enemy and that of friends.

By strength I don't mean only weapons and troops. This includes economic and cultural strength. In addition, it also contains the just cause of war, leadership in war and national consensus which produces this cause and leadership. Therefore, with regard to our nation's history, victory or defeat in war against foreign forces had close relationships with the internal matters of our society.

War among nations which does not exist in what the world should be has existed as a grim reality in the actual world. The objects of history are phenomena in the actual world.

Important is the posture to cognize historical facts as facts. With this as my premise, I want to identify matters in wars against the foreign forces in Korean history. (To be continued)

Chi-tzu Korea and Wei-nan Korea proved non-existant and a sheer fabrication. Anyhow, legends give the following account:

- *Chi-tzu Korea: Chi-tzu, one of the royal families of China under the Yin dinasty, migrated to Korea, opposing the rule of the Chon dynasty and founded the first kingdom of Korea.*
- *Wei-nan Korea: Toward the end of Korea under Chi-tzu rule, a Chinese refugee Wei-nan came to Korea and overthrew Chi-tzu dynasty. Then came the establishment of the Wei-nan dynasty.*

(Continued from page 6)

water-drinking posture. When I arrived in Fukagawa, I felt a pain in my chest. My clothes burned and I found myself burnt. At that time I never thought that this burn would be the cause of trouble for me later.

About 3:00 p.m., I arrived at Furuichi. My family sought a shelter in a shrine near Yasukawa, 3-4 km far from our home. They, thinking the eldest son and I died, prepared to look for our bodies. We decided to stay there until we found a safe place. In the evening I saw blue flames, rising a river beach where the corpses were being burnt.

Two days later, I went down to Hiroshima City, worried about my younger sister. The city was in ruins. In the river, corpses were floating like poisoned fishes. Charcoaled dead bodies were scattered here and there on the ground. The Korean ghetto was completely destroyed in Hirose-machi (within 1 km from the hypocenter). Most of the Koreans, including children and babies there, were instantly killed who lived in the shacks on the river bank. My wife's sister had lived there, whose bones were not discovered. (My wife, afterwards, entered the city in order to look for her sister and exposed to radiation.)

My sister was safe. Her husband, who was pulling a cart, was directly atom-bombed at Hirose-machi. He was badly burnt. Three days later, he crawled his way to Furuichi. His face was too swollen to recognize his eyes. Maggots had hatched in his breast (He is well now).

After the war, many Koreans (atom-bombed Koreans) returned to their homeland, most of whom died there. We can't describe in the word "merciless" the great damage and suffering that the atomic-boming caused to the innocent Korean people.

I heard the so-called radio broadcast of "emperor's statement of surrender to the Americans" at a farmer's house in Ihara village, Takada county, where we fled for safety. That meant "liberation" for us Koreans. The word *"mansei* (hurrah)" just escaped my lips.

I was overwhelmed with joy, when I thought there was no longer the danger of being drafted in a war. But my joy was short-lived. In September, Furuichi flooded in typhoon. The walls of my house crumbled and household goods were washed away. We became homeless and penniless.

Then after-effects of atomic-bombing struck my body. My hair fell off and I suffered from diarrhoea. Afterwards, I felt languid and I soon got tired. We lived a life of penury. But I had to live. I worked hard. I had a considerable amount of rice in stock at a farming house in Furuichi, carried the rice to Osaka and sold it on the black-market. Next, I gathered gravel for sale. And I gathered rag. When I looked back at the past, I wondered how I could survive—working harder than other.

I suffered from great sorrows of the homeless people oppressed before and during the war.

Our country should never be colonized again and the nation should be independent. Thinking of these things I began to learn Korean. I made my children attend Korean schools not to be assimilated into the Japanese society because of not knowing the mother tongue.

The second son returned to the homeland when he was a second-year student of a Korean high school and he became a doctor there. The eldest daughter born after the war returned to the homeland with her husband and is well now. I have 5 grandchildren. I always think of a day when we can freely meet.

(Continued on page 8)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Apr. 7

- A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the Party, left Pyongyang by air to attend the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.
- A delegation of the Japan-Korea music and art interchange association headed by its Chairman Ogasawara Mitsuko arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- A delegation of the Japan Social Democratic Federation headed by Den Hideo, representative of the Japan Social Democratic Federation and Member of the House of Councillors, arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.
- A 1981–1982 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China was signed in Beijing.

Apr. 9

- A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the Party, arrived in Berlin by plane to attend the Tenth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Apr. 11

- Ji Pengfei, Vice-Premier of the State Council of China met and had a friendly talk at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing with the communications delegation of the DPRK headed by Chon Dok Chil on a visit to China.

Apr. 13

- Mihailo-Micha Milosevic, Professor at Geneva University, Switzerland, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Ham Yong Ho left Pyongyang by air for a visit to the Soviet Union.
- A parliamentary delegation of Colombia headed by Octavic Vasquez Velasquez, Member of the House of Representatives of Colombia, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- A delegation of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin headed by Gado Girigissouk, Member of the Political Bureau, and Chairman of the External Relations Commission, of the CC of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and Minister of Public Works, Construction and Housing of the Government, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- A parliamentary group delegation of the DPRK headed by Son Song Pil left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 128th meeting of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held in the Philippines.
- An agricultural delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Ismail-Sailimi, Technical Chief of the Irrigation Committee of Iran, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- A delegation of the DPRK headed by Cho Gyu Il left Pyongyang by plane to attend the Extraordinary Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Algeria.
- Jurgen Milleman, Chairman of the Diplomatic and Defence Committee of the Free Democratic Party Group of the Bundestag of the German Federal Republic, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Apr. 17

- A government delegation of the Republic of Burundi arrived in Pyongyang by air for an official goodwil visit to the DPRK upon the invitation of the Government of the DPRK.
- A party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by B. Cammie Ramsaroop, Chairman of the People's National Congress and Vice-President of Guyana, arrived in Pyongyang by plane for an official goodwil visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the CC of the WPK and the Government of the DPRK. (KCNA)

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

Mar. 26

- "Agriculture and fisheries ministry" announced that rice production was about 4,042,000 tons in 1980, the lowest since 1968. Therefore government is scheduled to import 2,600,000 tons of rice in 1981, 327,500 tons more than scheduled: 1,304,000 tons from the U.S., 675,000 tons from Japan and 691,000 tons from other countries.

Mar. 27

- The Seoul Kwanak police station detained 7 including Pak Tae Gyun on charges of violating the law on assemblies and demonstrations in connection with Seoul Univ. students, demonstration.
- The education committee of the Legislative Assembly adopted a law on creating the south Korea youth federation in order to restrict political activities by youths.

Mar. 28

- The Central Election Management Committee outlawed four political parties : the Socialist Party of Korea, the Wonilminlip Party, the Christian Democratic Party and the Unification People's Party.

Mar. 30

- The Bergen County Higher Court in New Jersey handed down a decision confirming the death of Kim Hyong Uk, former KCIA directer as requested by his family members.

Mar. 31

- The criminal affairs section of the supreme court turned down an appeal by those involved in the Kwangju incident. A cabinet meeting held on Apr. 3 adopted special commutation and amnesty measures. The death sentences handed to three were commuted to life imprisonment, life imprisonment passed to seven to 20 years' imprisonment, 57 sentenced to less than 5 years' imprisonment were given suspended sentences, released or were allowed reprivation. Three were reinstated.
- The Legislative Council for National Security approved 215 proposals since its inauguration: 189 law proposals, 16 agreement proposals, 3 resolutions, 1 regulation proposal, 1 important motion, 2 budget proposals, 1 settlement proposal and 2 others.

Apr. 1

- According to an announcement by the Economic Planning Board, whole sale prices increased by 3.2% and consumer prices, 4.8% as of the end of March as compared with those at the end of the previous month. As the Fair Trade Commission Law was implemented as from Apr. 1, to lift price control measures, runaway price increases are expected.
- The special investigation section of the prosecutor's office detained Chong In Yong, president of Inchon shipbuilding company, on charges of usurpation in business and breach of trust and violation of the foreign exchange control law.

Apr. 2

- The Academy of Arts and the Academy of Science held a joint general meeting and expressed their will against the amended law on the conservation of culture property which was approved in the Legislative Council for National Security (On Mar. 31), 87 of the 95 attending the meeting submitted their resignations.

Besieged Gen. Chon

"Stability" Reflects Chon's Instability

When you read recent south Korean papers, you can frequently come across the word "stability" "Political stability," "economic stability" and "social stability" are often seen in newspaper headlines.

This shows that Chon is very busy creating an impression among the public that his "government" is stable and that the country is moving toward "stability." In a word, this shows that Gen. Chon and his coterie are facing factors of instability, political, economic and social.

Gen. Chon Du Hwan, after purging all his opponents from public life, revised the constitution and held "presidential and national assembly elections" to give a semblance of legality to his "regime."

With all this, however, his illegal seizure of power cannot be justified, nor can these factors of instability be removed.

Contrary to their earnest wish for stability, many factors of instability and contradictions among various areas are getting increasingly serious in south Korea. Gen. Chon himself knows the growing instability better than anyone else. This is the reason why he is now pushing ahead with fascistic dictatorial measures, more repressive and authoritarian than the measures taken by Pak himself.

The Chon junta, in a bid to deprive the popular masses of their basic human rights and freedoms, has framed various evil laws at random.

After he seized power illegally in a military coup, Gen. Chon formed the Legislative Council for National Security in late October, 1980, which revised or newly framed 122 laws in two months from November to the end of last year. One law a day was produced on an average during this period.

Those laws are full of elements strange to the concept of modern laws. The notorious anti-communist law was integrated into a new national security law, and the law of press facilities (the basic law of the press), the labour-management council law and the social security law were framed. These laws were obviously designed for political suppression.

In addition, the authorities set a limit to the number of graduates from each university in order to crack down on the campus movement.

These laws and the repressive rule of the Chon junta do not necessarily mean that the Chon junta is stable. Rather, they reflect their fears of a possible massive revolt such as would inevitably lead to the downfall of the Chon junta. It can be said that they are making desperate efforts to prevent such a tragic eventuality.

Deepening Unrest

Even in spite of harsh suppression, students of Seoul National University (Mar. 19 and Apr. 14) and private Songgyungwan University (Mar. 31) staged on-campus protest action calling for Gen. Chon's ouster, and clashed with riot police. Their protests showed students' firm determination never to accept Chon's illegal seizure of power.

The results of the Mar. 25 general election also showed students' attitude toward the junta led by strongman Chon, though it does not deserve the name election.

Opposition party members were strictly prevented in various ways from running as candidates and strict restrictions were place on their election campaigns.

Furthermore, the election system the Chon junta had introduced was so designed as to give Chon's party a two-thirds majority in the national assembly. The junta made desparate efforts to win votes by mobilizing its repressive machinery. People called the election "corrupt and unfair", saying, "The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) poured whiskey and beer on eligible voters and distributed to them envelopes containing money."

Despite these desparate efforts, the DJP headed by Gen. Chon won only 35.6% of the valid votes or votes from only one-fourth of the eligible voters by direct popular vote. The junta took various steps to force eligible voters to vote for DJP candidates. But three-fourths of the voters did not do so.

This shows that the Chon is sharply rejected by and isolated from the people.

Economic Recovery Light Years Away

The economic situation is getting worse. South Korea is having trouble in exporting goods, companies are going bankrupt one after another, while the jobless people are increasing in number and inflation is running at a high annual rate 40-50%. It is badly in need of foreign currencies. Even World Bank experts said south Korea is suffering from structural economic problems.

The Chon junta, in an attempt to overcome the current economic crisis, asked for help from the United States and Japan. But with a limited help from Washington and Tokyo, the deteriorating economy will not be able to recover from its serious ills.

Chon—Case of Psychopathology

All fascists in the East or the West, resorted to overt violence and demagoguery whenever they were in a crisis. Pak Jung Hi surpassed Hitler in demagoguery, and Gen. Chon surpasses his mentor Pak in shamelessness and nonsense.

In his speech made at the inaugural ceremony, Chon declared that he would devote all his ability and energy to the cause of attaining freedom from the four big problems—the threat of war, poverty, political repression and abuses of power. Chon must have followed Roosevelt's example in this. Roosevelt once talked about freedom from "four fears."

As is already known, it is Chon Du Hwan himself that pursues most avidly the policy of confrontation with the North and is activating military moves that may provoke another war on the Korean Peninsula. It is he that has deprived the people of their basic human rights by resorting to political repression and abusing power.

It is ironical that the very man who seized power by force and now strengthening political repression, should talk about "freedom from the threat of war, poverty and political repression." If he really means it, he must consult a psychoanalyst.

History Will Try Him Before Long

Chon's words are empty and his end is getting near. All fascist dictators in the past resorted to demagogy and violence in order to cling to power. But they all met a tragic end. Rhee Syngman and Pak Jung Hi were no exceptions. Though Gen. Chon is doing everything in his fervor to stay in power, the day when he will be judged sternly by history will surely come before long.

(Continued from page 7)

After the war, I have suffered no open racial discrimination. I myself took care not to be racially humiliated. My jobs were manual, normally done by those at the bottom of the social scale. I never thought of entering a Japanese company. If I had done so, I must have met racial humiliation. I didn't extricate myself from the "inferiority complex." I have participated in the movement of the Korean compatriots to defend all their democratic national rights and freedom in order to liberate myself.

Due to after-effects of atomic-bombing, I got soon tired and sometimes my heart throbbed and have frequent dizzy spells. My wife always suffers headaches. After giving birth to a baby, she overtaxed herself, fleeing for safety.

I never pardon the racial humiliation policy and national split policy of the Japanese government.

I never demand a better status than the Japanese. But there is no reason that the status of the Koreans should be lower than that of the Japanese. We Koreans have never invaded Japan or the U.S. and plundered lands of them. Please don't inflict pain upon us any longer. (To be continued)

Gen. Chon Anticipates Another Kwangju; 3.6 Mil. Strong Reserve Forces Readied For Riot Control

The junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan is anticipating with fear the prospect of a second, a third and a fourth Kwangju uprisings taking place one after another, The Dong-A Ilbo revealed on April 11.

According to south Korea's foremost daily, the junta is so afraid of the spectre of a nation-wide uprising that the law on the homeland defense reserve forces, now 3.5 million strong, was revised to mobilize the reservists for riot-control duties.

The Dong-A Ilbo wrote, quoting unnamed officials concerned, that the homeland defense reserve forces were not mobilized to repress the Kwangju Uprising because the Kwangju citizens were not infiltrators from the north nor enemy soldiers. The law on reservists stipulates that they may be ordered into action when an enemy or an armed Communist agent penetrated or when he is thought to be coming.

Another source disclosed that at the time of the Kwangju incident, homeland defense reserve forces were ordered to go into action but they refused to obey the order, and were later disarmed by the martial-law troops.

In December last the junta of Gen. Chon revised the law on the creation of the homeland defense reserve forces and on April 7 completed the revision of the law on its enforcement.

The Dong-A Ilbo said that its most significant characteristic feature is an addition of riot-control duty to the reserve forces.

The new laws obligate any workshop with more than 80 employees to set up a reserve unit. In case of any entity of importance to the military, a workshop of more than eight workers is duty-bound to create a reserve unit.

The new laws also envisage the creation of 66,000-strong university reserve forces.

Korea Focus:

Tricky George Washington

George Washington is known to the world for his honesty. A story goes that while a boy, he cut down by mistake a cherry tree valued by his father but confessed honestly to him that he had cut down the tree. The cherry is a most representative tree of Japan.

The USS George Washington, a nuclear-powered submarine of the 7th Fleet, rammed and sank a Japanese freighter Nisshomaru (Rising Sun meaning Japan) in the April 9 collision off the Island of Kyushu. The submarine was on its way to a naval base of Chinhae on the southern coast of south Korea.

This time, George Washington told a big lie and was far from honest. The American warship ignored the distress signal of the crew of the Japanese ship and left the scene without offering help to them. Two Japanese crew members were killed. The American Government was late in acknowledging the incident.

Ironically, George Washington cut down the most representative tree of Japan while a boy (before the United States was independent) and sank the symbol of Japan and killed two Japanese while an adult.

Under the so-called mutual security treaty, Japan is guarded by the nuclear-armed American Jet, the Americans hit and ran.

The USS George Washington and the American Government betray their true colors as tricky and ugly Americans. The April 9 incident shows the Americans are never reliable friends. A most likely fact is that the enemy to Japan will turn out to be the United States.

A probable scenario is this: By mistake(?), nuclear-armed (atomic and hydrogen warheads) American warplanes crash and explode while flying over the Islands of Japan. Nuclear-armed submarines or warships collide with a Japanese oil cargo ship and explode. In either case, the result will be nuclear holocaust to the island nation.

Then, the Americans will likely allege that the enemy (who) and claim their readiness to protect Japan.

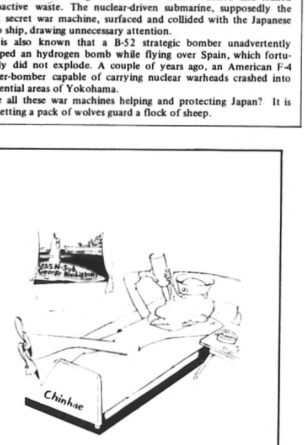
It is an open secret that the United States has stockpiled an unknown quantity of nuclear warheads throughout Japan and Okinawa. American fighter-bombers and bombers stationed on AFBs in the island country are capable of delivering nuclear warheads, while American naval ships are armed with nuclear weapons. Nuclear submarines make port calls to Japanese harbors.

Fact is stranger than fiction.

The most-jealously guarded and foolproof Three Mile Island nuclear reactors was on the verge of meltdown like the China Syndrome. The Tsuruga Power Plant malfunctioned and leaked radioactive waste. The nuclear-driven submarine, supposedly the most secret war machine, surfaced and collided with the Japanese cargo ship, drawing unnecessary attention.

It is also known that a B-52 strategic bomber unadvertently dropped an hydrogen bomb while flying over Spain, which fortunately did not explode. A couple of years ago, an American F-4 fighter-bomber capable of carrying nuclear warheads crashed into residential areas of Yokohama.

Are all these war machines helping and protecting Japan? It is like letting a pack of wolves guard a flock of sheep.



"WE FEEL AT HOME HERE."

By Chae Jun

CORRECTION

The first paragraph of the April 25 frontpage story on south Korean students should have read: "On April 14 again, 1,000 ..."

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